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Unesco Chronicle

A monthly report from Unesco House

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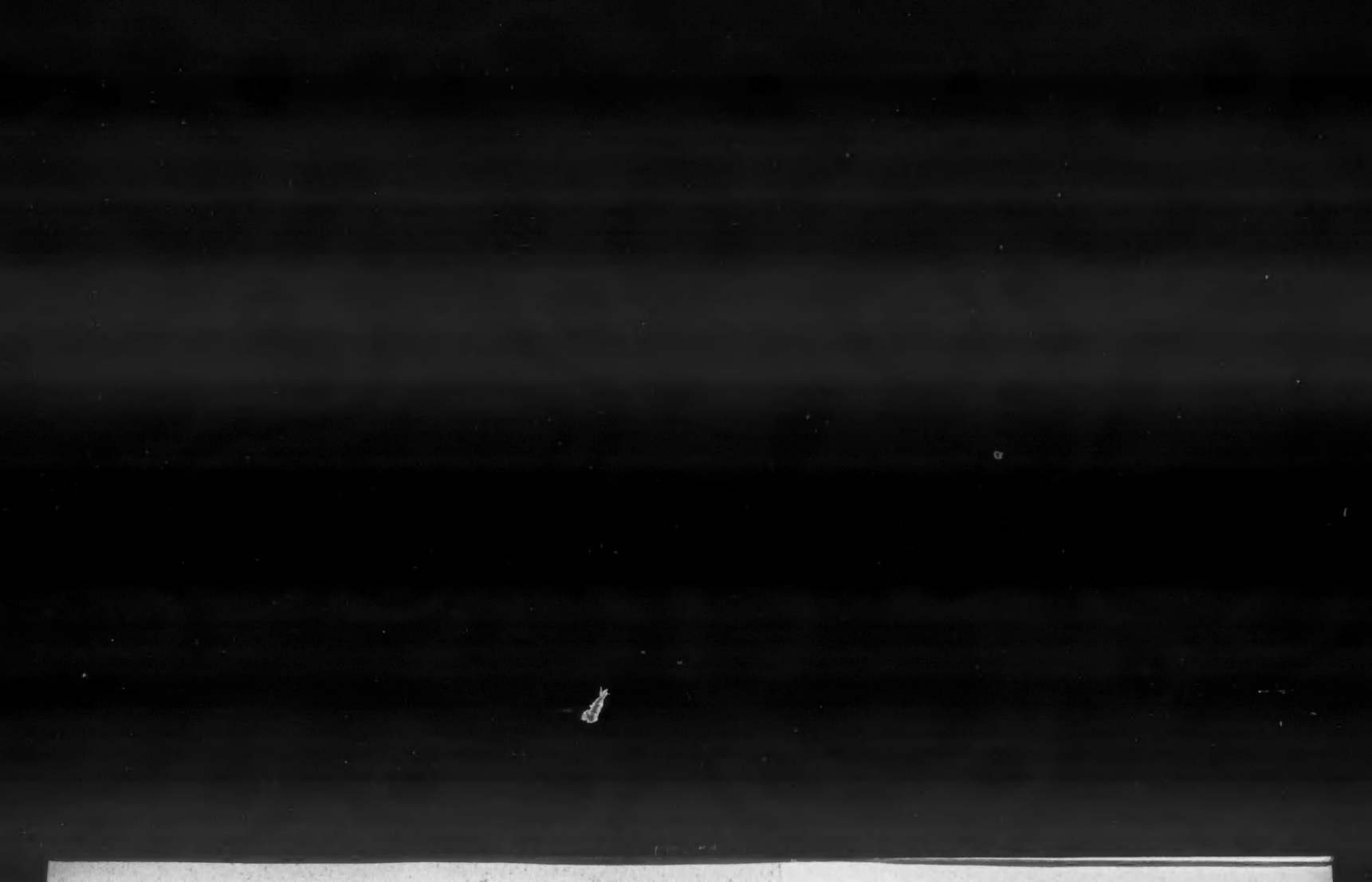
UNION TYPOGRAPHIQUE - VILLENEUVE-SAINT-GEORGES



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The next number of the *Unesco Chronicle* will be published on 1 February 1957; this will be a double issue and will contain an account of the proceedings of the ninth session of the Organization's General Conference held in New Delhi (5 November-5 December 1956).

School Curriculum Reform

The relatively stable society of the past did not call for any radical changes in the school curriculum. Today, however, the increasingly rapid change in the social, economic and political scene, both nationally and internationally, makes great demands on education which result in pressure to change the existing curricula and to include in them a progressively wider number of topics. The physical shrinking of the world and the ever-increasing contacts among peoples call for further changes. Discoveries in the fields of science, psychology and anthropology and developments in education in the last hundred years have changed our conceptions about the nature of the world, the nature of culture and human society, the nature of the child and the nature of the educative process. All this cannot fail to have its effect on the school curriculum.

THE ROLE OF UNESCO IN REORGANIZATION OF THE CURRICULUM

In asking for authority from the General Conference at its eighth session (Montevideo, 1954) to take various steps to encourage the reform of the school curriculum, the Director-General of Unesco stated the following:

'In countries that are expanding their educational systems, whether it may be an under-privileged country that is planning universal primary education, or a more fortunate one that is making secondary school education universal, radically new thinking about the curriculum is necessary. On the one hand, the curriculum should be related to the prevailing culture and on the other, it should be based on the political, social, economic and health needs of the country. It should at the same time be related to the psychological needs of children growing in a particular environment, and adapted to their abilities and interests. In countries where a national or local language is being used for the first time or has a very scanty literature the curriculum as well as the writing of textbooks presents special problems. Finally, a special responsibility falls on Unesco and on Member States with regard to the orientation of school curricula towards the objective of international co-operation.

'It is important to see the curriculum as a whole, to consider the claims of one subject in relation to those of another, to consider methods of teaching which break down formal subject barriers, and above all to consi-

der the interest not only of the specialist in a given study but of the ordinary child. What is needed is to clarify the basic concepts and methods for the planning of curricula appropriate to different children and different schools; and there is no doubt that international experience can contribute considerably to the achievement of this aim.'

In approving the Director-General's proposal, the General Conference of Unesco authorized the establishment of an International Advisory Committee on the School Curriculum, consisting of 10 members. The Committee's first meeting was held in Paris from 17 to 29 September 1956 with Mr. Eugen Löffler (Federal Republic of Germany) in the chair. It was attended by Mr. Mohamed Kamel El-Nahas (Egypt), vice-chairman, U Ba (Burma), Mr. Jorge Arce Centeno (Costa Rica), Miss Mabel Beatrice Denny (United Kingdom) and Messrs. Boris Esipov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Louis François (France), Abgar Renault (Brazil), Harold Spears (United States of America) and Sakae Yamada (Japan). The Committee's statutes make it clear that its function is to encourage the development of school curricula towards the objective of international co-operation and to encourage and assist Member States in the re-examination and improvement of their curricula. The Committee will further advise the Director-General on Unesco's work in this field, especially on the supervision and guidance of the preparation of the studies and experiments on problems of primary and secondary school curricula, and on specific practical or theoretical problems submitted for its consideration.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS

No fixed or common meaning attached to the term 'curriculum' has been agreed upon among educators throughout the world. Different countries, speaking different languages, use terms conveying different shades of meaning. Even in groups of countries using the same language, the scope and functions of the curriculum may be differently conceived. Even in the same country educators do not always agree about the concept of the curriculum.

The change in educational thinking and practice over the last half century has brought about a corresponding change in the meaning of the word 'curriculum' and has given birth to a number of new expressions: subject-centred curriculum; broad-field curriculum; activity curriculum; project-curriculum; child-centred curriculum; community-centred curriculum; core curriculum, etc.

School curricula are essentially a national concern and curriculum problems are the concern of individual States, schools and teachers. Some of these, however, may be common to large areas or may be of world-wide importance. Certain problems may derive from the influence of one culture

upon another. The impact of Western culture on the lives and cultures of peoples in Asia and Africa raises the problems of what type of education would do the least harm to cultural patterns and traditions, while helping to integrate these peoples into the world community. Conversely, other curriculum problems are faced by the newly independent States of the Middle East and South Asia seeking a form of education to fit their traditional cultures, their national aspirations including their role in the world, and their national economic, social and political needs.

Other problems are faced by States which had hitherto provided limited facilities for primary education, but are now moving rapidly towards universal primary education. The curriculum used for the education of a limited number of usually well-to-do children, mostly in urban areas is no longer sufficient for all the children of both urban and rural areas and with a much broader distribution of abilities. States raising the school-leaving age face a different set of problems: that of the balance between general and vocational or semi-vocational education and the orientation of the children towards the various types of education. Moreover, we have now a better understanding of the psychology of the child, his rhythm of growth, his emotional life and the nature of learning, and of the necessity of fitting the curriculum to all these considerations. There are other educational problems connected with the curriculum and which have a bearing on it, e.g., textbooks, methods of examination and evaluation, methods of selection of pupils for post-primary education, etc.

The principal questions on the agenda of the Advisory Committee's first session were the conception of the curriculum, the analysis of the factors creating the need for curriculum revision, and the compilation of a list of common curriculum problems susceptible of international action. After discussing these points, the Committee adopted a number of recommendations concerning the role of Unesco and its plan of action in this field.

UNESCO'S PLAN

In addition to the constitution of the Committee itself, the plan adopted by the General Conference in Montevideo envisaged a number of studies, the holding of regional seminars and the consideration of the topics of the primary and secondary school curricula by the International Conference on Public Education held annually in Geneva. The Unesco Secretariat has already carried out this plan in part: it has (a) contracted with well-known authors for 14 studies; (b) assisted in the holding of three regional seminars at Geneva, Lima and Karachi,[1] and (c) proposed that the topic of the primary school curriculum should be included on the agenda of the twenty-first International Conference on Public Education, to be held in 1958.

1. See *Unesco Chronicle*, Vol. II, No. 10, p. 306.

After acquainting itself with these items of information, the Committee came to the conclusion that: 'Unesco must be a documentation centre that centralizes and disseminates information on the school curriculum.' It can 'make an inventory of common problems occurring in the various countries of the world, collect information that might help in solving them and make these results available to Member States'. Lastly, it 'must, at any moment, be capable of meeting requests of States that wish direct assistance in curriculum reform'. The programme of short- and long-term activities recommended by the Committee is based on this definition of Unesco's role; among the tasks to be pursued during the next two years are a series of conferences and surveys, several missions of experts, the allocation of fellowships for study abroad and the production of material for use in education for international understanding and co-operation.

Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict

The International Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict entered into force on 7 August 1956. This convention sets up what may be termed a cultural 'Red Cross' by establishing for works of art and for historic buildings guarantees similar to those universally accorded to hospitals, ambulances and medical personnel in time of war.

ORIGIN OF THE CONVENTION

Though the need for some such international code had been recognized for many years, it was the unprecedented destruction caused by the first, and still more by the second, world war that brought out the urgency of this problem. Several nations had already taken some steps to protect their most valuable monuments. There was, for instance, the Roerich Pact, signed in Washington in 1935 which concerned, however, only countries of the western hemisphere and was silent on the subject of international supervision. The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 contained certain provisions, also, for the protection of cultural property which, unfortunately, were so vague that they had no practical effect.

In 1937, the International Museums Office produced a draft agreement which was submitted to the League of Nations, but the war broke out before it could be adopted.

Yet all this preparatory work was not completely barren. During the war, certain governments, basing themselves on the League of Nations project, decided to apply some of the measures proposed in it. The United States of America set up, in 1943, a special commission for the protection of cultural property, and a special corps of officers, known as the MFAA ('Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives'), was organized by the Allies. The German armies had a 'Kunstschutz' service ever since the 1914-18 conflict, and on two occasions General Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of the Allied forces, gave specific instructions for the safeguarding of cultural property, the first relating to operations in Italy and the second to the operations about to begin in western Europe with the landings on the Channel coast. They laid down the principle that it was the duty of every

commander to respect and spare, in so far as possible, the cultural heritage of the countries in which his troops were fighting.

In addition to the unprecedented destruction which it brought in its wake, the last world war saw the systematic looting of cultural property in occupied countries. A new technique was developed to throw a cloak of legality over the expropriation of the property of rightful owners. The exaction of enormous daily indemnities from occupied countries made it possible to camouflage acts due solely to arbitrary pressure and make them appear to be voluntary commercial transactions.

In January 1943, 18 countries signed in London a joint declaration in which they solemnly condemned acts of pillage. Later, the armistice conventions concluded with Germany and her allies made provision for the restitution of cultural property.

A DECISIVE STEP FORWARD IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

Since then, the problem of preserving historic treasures and valuable monuments has received careful examination. In 1949, the Government of the Netherlands recommended that Unesco should undertake a complete inquiry into the question. A few months later, the Italian Government proposed that an international convention should be drawn up and it presented to the Unesco General Conference in Florence a preliminary draft as a basis for discussion. Unesco devoted the next four years to the preparation of the new convention, taking into account the opinions expressed by its Member States and the International Council of Museums. After long discussions at a conference which met at The Hague in 1954, the agreement was finally signed by 37 nations, which were later joined by 13 others. The convention entered into force last summer, three months after the deposit of five instruments of ratification. On 15 October 1956, it had been signed by 50 governments[1] and ratified by 7.[2]

The convention represents a decisive step forward in international law. It takes account of all preceding agreements and makes mention of the provisions, while it adds to them and strengthens them. The signatories recognize the growing threat to cultural property resulting from the ruthless way in which hostilities are launched, the tremendous power of the new weapons and the huge areas exposed to attack. It would be unduly

1. Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian S.S.R., Cambodia, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, San Marino, Spain, Syria, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.
2. Burma, Egypt, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, San Marino and Yugoslavia.

sanguine to imagine that the convention could save all artistic treasures in the event of war. Experience has shown, however, that losses can be limited by protective measures prepared well in advance and in times of peace.

COMMITMENTS OF THE SIGNATORY POWERS

The signatories have therefore undertaken to adopt a number of measures without precedent in peace-time: (a) construction of air-raid shelters in which works of art, manuscripts, scientific collections, archives, valuable books, etc., can be stored; (b) preparation of technical plans for the safeguarding of buildings and the installation of protective devices; (c) organization by the armed forces, in peace-time, of monuments and fine arts services with specialist personnel; (d) introduction in peace-time into their military regulations of rules relating to the respect of cultural property; (e) preparation of an international register in which a limited number of buildings and refuges is designated in advance as being under special protection in wartime. This register is kept by the Director-General of Unesco.

In the event of civil war or any other armed conflict, these buildings will be marked either by a flag with a royal blue and white shield or by three similar shields visible both from the air and from the ground. The governments undertake not to use these buildings for military purposes and not to pillage them. The convention contains a clause stating that these obligations may be waived only in cases where military necessity imperatively requires such a waiver. This clause gave rise to a long debate at The Hague. It was finally adopted with the restriction that the immunity of an item of cultural property may be withdrawn for reasons of military necessity only if such necessity is established by an officer commanding a force the equivalent of a division in size or larger. Moreover, in no circumstances are reprisals permitted against cultural property.

Like the ambulances of the Red Cross, vehicles transporting works of art to a place of safety will display a distinctive emblem. The transport of artistic treasures within a country or from one territory to another will be immune from 'seizure, placing in prize or capture'.

Personnel engaged in the protection of cultural property must, if captured, be respected and allowed to continue to carry out their duties. If part or the whole of a country is occupied, cultural property must be safeguarded and preserved. Acts of vandalism, pillage, theft and misappropriation of cultural property are forbidden by the convention. The signatories undertake to prevent such acts, and if they are committed, to take the necessary measures to put a stop to the expropriation of works of art.

An additional protocol—which has now been signed by 40 governments—lays down that cultural property may not be exported from an occupied territory and that it may never be retained as war reparations. The signatories of both instruments also undertake to impose penal or disciplinary sanctions upon any persons, of whatever nationality, who commit or order to be committed a breach of the convention or of the protocol.

N E W S I T E M S

Member States

NEW MEMBER

The instrument of acceptance by Finland of the Constitution of Unesco was deposited at the Foreign Office, London, on 10 October 1956. Finland thus becomes Unesco's seventy-seventh Member State.

PERMANENT DELEGATIONS TO UNESCO

Brazil. **Mr. Osvaldo Orico has been appointed assistant permanent delegate of Brazil to Unesco.**

Iran. **H.E. Dr. G. A. Raadi, permanent delegate to Unesco, is assisted by Messrs. Achena, Ostovani and Tonia.**

Iraq. **Pending the appointment of a successor to Mr. Al Yassin, the permanent delegate who has been transferred to another post, relations between the Iraqi Embassy in Paris and the Unesco Secretariat will be maintained by the cultural attaché, Dr. Wahhabi.**

Jordan. **H.E. Mr. Youssel Haykal, ambassador, of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in Paris, has been appointed permanent delegate to Unesco.**

Peru. **H.E. Mr. Ventura García Calderón has been appointed permanent delegate of Peru to Unesco.**

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. **In addition to H.E. Mr. Vladimir S. Kemenov, permanent delegate, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' delegation to Unesco consists of Messrs. A. B. Jukov, counsellor, N. S. Ratiani, attaché, and Mrs. L. S. Khrenova, secretary.**

RATIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Universal Copyright Convention

Two non-Member States have recently acceded to the Universal Copyright Convention: Iceland, on 18 September, and Portugal, on 25 September. The convention is now in force in 19 States.[1]

1. **Andorra, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Haiti, the Holy See, Israel, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Monaco, Pakistan, Philippines, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America.**

Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials

The agreement on the importation of educational, scientific and cultural materials concluded under the auspices of Unesco, has just come into force in Holland. Belgium has decided to extend the application of the agreement to the Belgian Congo and the territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

National Commissions

Australia. The Australian National Advisory Committee for Unesco is arranging a regional seminar on the teaching of modern languages at Wesley College, Sydney, from 30 January to 26 February 1957. A working party has been set up to advise on the programme and will work in conjunction with the expert appointed to direct the seminar. The number of participants will be limited to 40 and invitations have been issued to educationists in countries of South and South-East Asia and members of the teaching profession in New Zealand.

As in 1955, the International Theatre Month was held this year in July. A number of performances were organized in the different States by professional companies, amateur societies, broadcasting stations, universities and other educational institutions. The International Festival of Drama, held under the auspices of the University of Sydney may be singled out for mention. Its programme included plays in English, French, Latin, German and Chinese.

The Unesco travelling exhibition, 'Two Thousand Years of Chinese Painting', has recently completed a successful tour of Australia. The National Art Gallery of New South Wales has arranged to obtain a duplicate set of the prints. The exhibition itself will shortly be displayed in New Zealand.

As part of the Australian celebration of the tenth anniversary of Unesco, the National Advisory Commission for Unesco has ordered a filmstrip on the activities of the Organization, for distribution to schools throughout Australia.

Mr. H. K. Coughlan has been appointed secretary to the Australian National Advisory Committee for Unesco, in succession to Mr. H. J. Russell.

Austria. The National Commission for Unesco lent assistance in the publication of a German edition of *Humanism and Education in East and West*, which reproduces a number of papers presented at New Delhi in 1951 at an international round table organized by Unesco.

Hungary. The National Commission for Unesco recently set up a number of sub-committees to study educational, scientific and cultural problems. They began work with a review of Unesco's proposed programme and budget for 1957 and 1958.

Korea. Mr. Patrick Henry Chang has resumed his functions as secretary-general of the National Commission for Unesco.

Nepal. Mr. R. P. Manandhar has relinquished his functions as secretary of the National Commission for Unesco on being appointed Ambassador of the Kingdom of Nepal in Paris and London. He has been succeeded in the National Commission by Mr. Chanda Nanda Vaidya, secretary in the Ministry of Education.

New Zealand. Professor C. C. Aikman has been appointed member of the National Commission for Unesco.

Pakistan. Dr. Imdad Husain has relinquished his functions as secretary of the National Commission for Unesco on being appointed Adviser on Education to the High Commission of Pakistan in London. He has been succeeded on the National Commission by Mr. S. G. Khalig, Assistant Advisor on Public Education to the Government of Pakistan.

Philippines. The National Commission for Unesco, jointly with the Bureau of Public Schools, recently sponsored a children's art exhibition. The winning entries will form the nucleus of the first travelling collection of Philippine children's paintings.

In view of the success, both at home and abroad, of the manual entitled *Understanding and Observing Human Rights,* the National Commission decided to produce a second edition. It also convened a meeting of 50 experts to discuss ways and means of raising local press standards. The meeting resulted in a decision to set up a Press Institute in the near future.

Poland. The National Commission for Unesco was reorganized in September on the occasion of the Director-General's visit. The Commission's new secretary-general is Mr. Crzedzielski.

Rumania. A National Commission for Unesco was set up in Bucharest in September.

Sweden. A series of cultural events—talks, film shows and concerts with the title 'Five Indian Evenings' and arranged by local youth organizations in co-operation with the Swedish National Commission for Unesco—took place at Gnesta in October. An exhibition on India and Unesco was also held at the same time.

In September, the National Commission for Unesco brought out a manual on the teaching of history containing extracts from three of Unesco's publications on the subject.

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The Permanent Delegation of the U.S.S.R. informed the Unesco Secretariat, in a letter dated 10 September 1956, that it had received from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic notification of the setting up of a National Commission for Unesco at Kiev.

United States of America. At its fifteenth meeting, held in New York on 17-18 September, the National Commission for Unesco elected Dr. John R. Richards as president to succeed Dr. Willard E. Givens. Mrs. Elizabeth Heffelfinger was elected vice-president to replace Mr. Paul H. Sheats;

Mr. Ralph W. Hardy and Dr. W. Albert Noyes jr. were re-elected vice-presidents.

The Executive Committee now consists of: Major-General Milton G. Barker, Mrs. Moise S. Cahn, Mr. Frank L. Fernbach, Mr. Richard B. Hull, Dr. Galen Jones, Dr. Donald Marquis, Mr. Leon J. Obermayer, Mr. William R. Parker, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Henry P. Russel, Mr. Hugh Scott, Mrs. George Hamlin Shaw, Dr. John Slawson, Mr. John Walker and Dr. Gilbert F. White. Dr. William H. Conley, Dr. William S. Dix and Mrs. Waldo E. Stephens were appointed alternates.

A pamphlet was recently published by the National Commission with the title *Unesco—An American View*. It deals mainly with the significance of the Organization's work to the United States of America.

Secretariat

HEADQUARTERS SERVICES

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Official Visits

Poland. The Director-General paid an official visit to Poland from 14 to 17 September. He had interviews with, among others, the President of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Joseph Cyrankiewicz, assisted by Mr. J. Winiewicz, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Messrs. Zolkiewski and Motyka, Minister and Deputy Minister of Higher Education, Mr. Kurgluk, Minister for Culture, and Messrs. Wierblowski and Crzedzielski, chairman and secretary-general of the National Commission for Unesco. The Director-General was present at a meeting of the Commission during which the question of Poland's participation in the implementation of Unesco's programme was discussed. The discussion bore mainly on the preparation of a seminar on adult education.

Czechoslovokia. The Director-General spent from 18 to 19 September in Prague, where he met, in addition to a number of high-ranking civil servants, Mr. David Vačlav, Foreign Minister, and Mr. Frantisek Kahuda, Minister of Education and Culture. He attended the second meeting of the National Commission for Unesco and spoke on the general aims of the Organization and the proposed programme for 1957 and 1958.

Hungary. The Director-General paid his first official visit to Hungary on 20 and 21 September. He had talks with, among others, Messrs. Horwath and Saarka, Minister and Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Darvas, Minister for Culture and Mrs. Joboru, chairman of the National Commission for Unesco. He was present at a meeting of the Commission specially arranged in connexion with his visit.

Bulgaria. The Director-General was in Bulgaria from 22 to 25 September. In Sofia he had conversations with Messrs. Raiko Damianov, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, Démir Yanev, Minister of Education, Milko Tatabanev, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Guero Grozev, Deputy Minister for Culture, and Todor Pavlov, President of the Bulgarian People's Academy. He spoke at an important cultural meeting held in the Academy before an audience of over six hundred.

Rumania. From Sofia the Director-General went to Bucharest, prior to returning to Paris on 27 September. He was received by a number of leading Rumanian officials including, Mrs. Constanza Cracium, Minister for Culture, and Messrs. Preateasa, Foreign Minister, Murgulescu, Minister of Education, Jorge Jordon, president of the Rumanian Academy and Mikai Ralea, president of the Rumanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Federal Republic of Germany. The Director-General visited Cologne on 29 September and spoke at the opening of the International Exhibition of Photography and the Cinema. He also met the President of the Republic, Dr. Theodore Heuss.

Mr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, Assistant Director-General, was on mission, during September, to the following countries: Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Viet-Nam, Laos, Philippines, Mexico, Guatemala, Houduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Ecuador.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS

Office of the Director-General. Mr. C. Berkeley (United Kingdom) was transferred as of 1 October, from the post of chief of the Division of Relations with International Organizations to the post of executive officer to the Director-General.

Mr. E. Aleksander (Yugoslavia), assistant chief, Bureau of Personnel and Management, has been appointed chief of the Division of Relations with International Organizations.

Mr. E. de Grazia (United States of America), lawyer in Washington, has been appointed to a post of liaison officer in the Division of Relations with Member States and National Commissions.

Department of Education. Mr. C. Berkowitch (Belgium), formerly administrative officer in the Unesco Havana Office, has been transferred to a similar post in the Department of Education following the resignation of Mrs. M. Gray (United Kingdom).

Department of Social Sciences. Mr. F. Benet (Spain) has been appointed social science officer in the Science Co-operation Office for the Middle East, Cairo.

Mr. Baydar Furgac (Turkey), acting director of the Statistical Institute at the University of Istanbul, has been appointed to the Division of Statistics.

Department of Cultural Activities. Mr. Htin Gyi (Burma), of the Burma Translation Society, Rangoon, has been appointed programme specialist in the Division of Cultural Development of Communities.

Department of Mass Communication. Mrs. Elsa Ray (Denmark) has been appointed film distribution assistant in the Techniques of Communication Division; she formerly occupied a similar post at the United Nations, New York.

Technical Assistance Department. Miss J. Dudeney (United Kingdom), programme assistant in the Department of Natural Sciences, has been appointed administrative assistant in the Administrative Division.

Documents and Publication Service. Miss C. Garcia Rodriguez and Messrs. V. Botella Pastor and G. Arias Bonet, all of Spanish nationality, have been appointed Spanish translators in the Languages Division.

DOCUMENTATION AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

Action for the Promotion of the Better Knowledge of Modern Art

The Director-General of Unesco requested the international juries of the Biennials of Venice, São Paulo and Barcelona to select a number of outstanding works by artists deserving to be better known internationally, for reproduction and distribution to Unesco's Member States. These works will be listed in the catalogues of colour reproductions published by Unesco, which will give the artists the benefit of considerable publicity in foreign countries.

The three paintings selected in this manner at the Second Biennial of São Paulo have already been reproduced. They are: 'Against a Blue Background' by Milton Dacosta (Brazil); 'Who's Who' by Roberto Matta (Chile); 'Construction Number 75' by Ivan Ferreira Serpa (Brazil). In a letter to the chairmen of Unesco's National Commissions, the Director-General wrote: 'I hope that the international distribution of such reproductions will contribute to a better knowledge of the qualities of living artists whose work is thus selected at international exhibitions. It should also help each people towards a better understanding of the value of the works of art produced in other countries.' Reproductions of the paintings chosen by the international juries of the Third Biennial Hispano-America at Barcelona and the Twenty-eighth Biennial of Venice are now in production.

Results of the International Campaign in Favour of Museums

Some sixty countries responded to Unesco's appeal and took part in 'Museum Week' last October. The Working Party for the Campaign is now making plans for the follow-up of this project. The programmes produced in this connexion in the various parts of the world were of very great interest and contained excellent ideas that all museums may find profitable. In October, many museums inaugurated new buildings and new exhibitions or initiated new activities which should be brought to the knowledge of museum curators throughout the world. The Unesco Secretariat is therefore assembling all relevant information and any illustrated material available with a view to publishing next year, in its specialized review *Museum*, a general review of the campaign and its results.

Messrs. Georges Henri Rivière, director of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) and J. K. Van de Haagen, chief of the Unesco

Secretariat's Division of Museums and Monuments, went to Poland at the invitation of the ICOM Polish National Committee to visit museums and monuments and meet the curators of the principal Polish galleries.

WORK IN THE FIELD

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Kalinga Prize Awarded to Professor George Gamow

The Kalinga Prize, which was founded to encourage the popularization of science, has been awarded this year to Professor George Gamow of the University of Colorado. Professor Gamow, born at Odessa in 1904, became an American citizen in 1930. He was a member of the University of Leningrad and was later associated with the Institute of Theoretical Physics of the University of Copenhagen, the Rockefeller Foundation at Cambridge University and the Institut Pierre Curie, Paris. After having taught physics from 1934 to 1956 at the George Washington University, Washington, he was recently appointed professor at the University of Colorado. Professor Gamow is also scientific adviser to a number of major American organizations.

He is well known for his scientific research and has been responsible for more than one hundred publications in such fields as the theory of radioactivity and of the structure of atomic nuclei, relativistic cosmology and the origin of chemical elements, the theory of thermonuclear reactions in the stars, the theory of protein synthesis and of the transmission of structures by nucleic acids, etc. In particular, he is the discoverer of the famous 'tunnel effect' which explains, on the basis of wave mechanics, how electrically charged particles with a negative charge can reach an atomic nucleus with a positive charge.

He has also become world famous as the author of some 10 books, which have been translated into 12 languages; some of them have also been published in Braille. Although his works often deal with subjects as difficult as the theory of relativity or the quantum theory, they combine an accurate presentation of scientific facts with an easy, good-humoured style. His books include: *Theory of the Atomic Nucleus, Mr. Tompkins Learns the Facts of Life, Mr. Tompkins Explores the Atom, Cretation of the Universe* and *The Moon*. He is now working on the manuscript of *Matter, Earth and Sky*.

The Kalinga Prize—named after the Indian empire conquered by Asoka more than two thousand years ago—is worth £1,000 and is awarded every year by Unesco from a fund donated by Mr. B. Patnaik, of India. Candidates are nominated by national associations of science writers and national associations for the advancement of science. The Venezuelan Association for the Advancement of Science drew the jury's attention to Professor Gamow's work. The members of this year's jury were Dr. Abdel Rahman, professor of astronomy at the University of Cairo, Mr. J. L. F. Brimble, editor of the British review *Nature*, and Professor J. L. Jakubowski, member of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

The previous winners of the Kalinga Prize are: Professor Louis de Broglie, permanent secretary of the Académie des Sciences (France); Mr. Julian Huxley, British scientist and former Director-General of Unesco; Mr. Waldemar Kaempffert, science editor of the *New York Times*, and Mr. Augusto Pi Suñer, director of the Institute of Experimental Medicine of the University of Caracas.

Associated Youth Enterprises

Instituted last year, the system of associated youth projects is now well under way. As indicated in a previous issue,[1] it is an integrated programme of action associating youth projects which clearly serve the cause of international understanding and co-operation or help to develop in young people a sense of social responsibility.

As at 1 October last, 54 proposals for inclusion in this system had been received by the Unesco Secretariat. Sixteen were submitted by 12 governments or National Commissions for Unesco and the remaining 38 by 18 youth organizations having consultative arrangements with Unesco. After a detailed examination, 33 of these projects were included in the system, i.e. 13 projects sponsored by governments or National Commissions for Unesco[2] and 20 projects by international youth organizations.[3]

It would be impossible here to describe each enterprise in detail, but a few brief examples may be given. The National Commissions in Cuba and Lebanon are establishing documentation centres on youth work, to serve the regions surrounding their respective countries. The Swedish National Commission sponsors a study on the value of the educational preparation of young people for study abroad. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is sponsoring a study carried out by the Internationale Jugend Gemeinschaftsdienst on contacts of German youth with other nations. The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts is undertaking a fundamental education project in the Pacific Islands through the introduction of new methods of guiding home-economics and child care in the programmes of the girl guide and scout groups in that area. The Co-ordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students is making preparations for the establishment of an international student bureau for cultural activities. The Friends World Committee for Consultation is also organizing an interracial work camp in Kenya.

Each organization responsible for a project will be expected to produce a report on it. These reports will be transmitted by Unesco to any other organization wishing to consult them.

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1. See *Unesco Chronicle*, Vol. I, No. 4, pp. 20-1.
2. Australia, Belgium, Cuba, France (2), Federal Republic of Germany (2), India, Lebanon, Peru, Sweden, United States of America and Yugoslavia.
3. Boy Scouts International Bureau (2), Co-ordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students, Friends World Committee for Consultation (2), International Co-operative Alliance, International Federation for Catholic Young Women and Girls, International Falcon Movement, International Voluntary Service for Peace (2), League of Red Cross Societies (Junior Red Cross), Pax Romana (International Movement of Catholic Students), World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, World Assembly of Youth, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (2), World University Service, World's Young Women's Christian Association, Young Christian Workers (2).

Experts Sent on Mission

Under Unesco's programme of direct aid to Member States in fields not covered by the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, several experts were recently sent into the field.

Mr. J. McDougall, a member of the Unesco Secretariat, was sent on a three months' mission to Pakistan to help in establishing an educational documentation centre. Mr. J. de Bruijn (Netherlands) has been instructed to work with the Pakistan authorities in developing their school statistical services.

Mr. Lachlan F. MacRae (Canada) went to Egypt to study the possibility of setting up a model public library in that country. Mrs. Desroches-Noblecourt (France), Unesco adviser to the Documentation and Study Centre for the History of the Art and Civilization of Ancient Egypt, was assigned to a new mission in Cairo.

The French architect and restorer, Mr. Alexandre Lezine (France), has been assigned to a mission in Syria to help in the solution of a particularly difficult problem: how to satisfy the demands of modern town planning without interfering with ancient monuments.

Mr. F. A. J. Smoorenburg (Netherlands), curator at the Institut Voor Nijverheid en Techniek in Amsterdam, has been sent to Iran to reconstitute a treasure of great archaeological interest, dating back to about 600 B.C.; the different objects composing it were smashed and the pieces scattered some ten years ago.

Two International Seminars on Adult Education

Unesco gave financial and technical assistance to the Yugoslav National Commission for the organization of an international seminar on the economic education of workers. This seminar, which was directed by Mr. Asher Dekon (Yugoslavia), was held at Rijeka, in Croatia, from 17 to 30 September, and was attended by 45 experts from 16 countries.[1] The participants endeavoured to define the content of a system of economic education adapted to the needs of workers as producers and consumers. They considered the question of the relations which should be established between various kinds of indirect economic education and economic instruction proper. Three study groups examined, respectively, the programmes, methods and techniques of economic education at the place of work, in urban and rural communities, and within the framework of existing institutions. Several recommendations were drawn up for submission to Unesco, its Member States and non-governmental organizations.

Unesco also gave assistance to the United Kingdom National Commission in the organization of an international seminar on universities and adult education. The seminar, which was directed by Professor Ross Waller (United Kingdom), was held at Bangor (North Wales) from 1 to 15

1. Austria, Belgium, Burma, Bulgaria, People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Morocco, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

September. It was attended by 45 experts from 14 countries.[1] The participants gave special attention to the function of universities regarded as centres for extra-mural studies and for research in the field of adult education. A comparison was drawn between the situation in the United Kingdom, North America and continental Europe, on the one hand, and in those regions of the world where adult education is beginning to develop, on the other. There was an exchange of views on the organization and financing of adult education and on problems relating to the content of adult education and the most suitable methods and techniques.

Franco-Polish Seminar on Conceptions of Progress

At the request of the Polish Government and with the collaboration of French authorities, Unesco recently organized a meeting of interest to those concerned with the development of cultural exchanges between East and West.

A Franco-Polish seminar for the study of conceptions of economic and social progress was held in Paris from 1 to 20 October. Thirty young Polish social scientists and an equal number of young French university men took part.

The first meeting was held at the Sorbonne. Mr. Julien Cain, vice-chairman of the French National Commission for Unesco, Mr. Jean Thomas, Assistant Director-General of Unesco, and H.E. Mr. Gajewski, Ambassador of Poland to France, stressed the importance of the meeting which afforded specialists of both nations an opportunity to renew relations which had remained interrupted practically since the outbreak of the war.

The subject-matter of the seminar was discussed from three different angles: the historical, the economic and the sociological. The chair was taken in turn by Professors Braudel (Collège de France), Lhomme (Faculté de Droit de Paris) and Friedmann (Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers). The meeting lasted three weeks. The work was co-ordinated by Professor Meynaud (Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris).

The Polish participants spent several weeks touring in France for purposes of study before the seminar.

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Experts Sent on Mission

Under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, Unesco despatched 10 experts on mission during the month of September; another expert was transferred to a new post during the same period. Particulars of the mission and the name and nationality of the expert appointed, for each of the seven countries receiving this assistance, will be found below:

Indonesia. Organization of school libraries under the primary and secondary education project, Mrs. A. Rud (Denmark).

1. Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Laos. Teaching of English under the teacher-training project, Mr. C. E. Ellis (United Kingdom).

Libya. Participation in the running of the educational training and production centre (adult education), Mr. H. O. El Sakka (Palestine).

Peru. Teaching of arts and crafts under the fundamental education project, Mr. P. Lisse (France).

Syria. Teaching of botany at the Syrian University, Mr. F. Bharucha (India).

Venezuela. Participation in the technical education project, Mr. W. Maechler (Switzerland).

Yugoslavia. Participation in the reform of education: (a) adviser on educational psychology, Mr. B. M. Andrey (France); (b) adviser on school teaching (secondary schools), Mr. H. Belliot (France); (c) adviser on teacher training (primary schools), Mr. R. Dottrens (Switzerland). Reorganization and development of professional schools: (a) adviser on technical education, Mr. F. S. Ryckewaert (Belgium); (b) adviser on agricultural education, Mr. G. Veenstra (Netherlands).

Fellowships and Scholarships

Under the same programme, Unesco awarded 17 fellowships and scholarships during September. The holders came from Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Egypt, Honduras, India (3), Iran (2), Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan (2), Thailand (2) and Uruguay. To complete their training they have visited or will visit one or more of the following countries or territories: Canada, Denmark, Egypt, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Gold Coast, India, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Co-operation with International Non-governmental Organizations

International Council of Scientific Unions

The International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science held its general assembly in Florence from 2 to 9 September. The Ninth International Congress of Applied Mechanics took place in Brussels, from 5 to 13 September, at the same time as the general assembly of the International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics; the Union also organized a symposium on fluid mechanics at Göttingen (Germany), from 5 to 7 October.

The International Union of Biological Sciences held two symposia in September: one in Tokyo, from 6 to 10 September, on physical and

chemical approaches to problems in chromosomes; the other in Rome, from 10 to 14 September, on immunomicrobiological standardization.

The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry held its fifteenth congress in Lisbon from 10 to 14 September. The International Union of Pure and Applied Physics organized a symposium on 'Electron Transport in Metals', at Ottawa, on the same date. The Executive Committee of the Union also met on this occasion.

The Special Committee for the International Geophysical Year held its fourth assembly at Barcelona from 10 to 15 September; 29 of the 52 countries now participating in the programme sent delegations. The Committee studied 41 national reports recently received by the Secretary-General. Among the subjects discussed at Barcelona were artificial satellites, cosmic rays and atmospheric radio-activity. The delegates also reviewed the recommendations made by the regional conferences held last year in Stockholm (for the Arctic), Rio de Janeiro (for the Americas), Paris (for the Antarctic) and Moscow (for eastern Europe).

Union of International Engineering Organizations

The Third General Assembly of the Union of International Engineering Organizations will be held on 18 May 1957, and not on 3 May, as previously announced in error.

International Institute of Administrative Sciences

The Congress of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences was held in Madrid from 1 to 7 September. It was attended by 450 delegates from about sixty countries, including those of eastern Europe. Mr. Hvass (Denmark) was elected president of the Institute in succession to Mr. René Cassin (France) who has resigned.

International Economic Association

The Firt Congress of the International Economic Association (IEA) was held in Rome from 6 to 11 September; about five hundred economists, from some forty countries—including Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—took part in the discussions. The general theme of the meeting, 'Stability and Progress in World Economy', made it possible to examine the problems of rich and poor countries, the real factors and monetary factors of stability, and the relationship between international stability and national economy.

The Council of IEA also met in Rome during the Congress. It elected Professor Lundberg (Sweden) president of the Association, to succeed Mr. Howard Ellis (United States of America). The Polish Economic Association's request for affiliation was approved; this brings the number of member national associations to 27. One of the decisions taken was to organize a symposium on the economic implications of the size of nations. It was also agreed that an effort should be made to devote each number of the Association's annual publication, *International Economic Papers*, to the study of a separate subject.

International Political Science Association

The Executive Committee of the International Political Science Association met at La Tour de Peilz, near Montreux (Switzerland), 7-13 September. It undertook a review of the Association's functions and defined its research programme for the years ahead. The following six subjects were selected: (a) the role of rural communities in the determination of national policy; (b) the control of atomic energy; (c) structure and means of action of 'pressure groups'; (d) comparative study of the organization, functions and activities of the public services in western Europe, socialist countries and underdeveloped countries; (e) relations between the executive and the legislature; (f) contributions of political science to the solution of political problems.

Professors Maurice Duverger (France), David Easton (United States of America), John Goormaghtigh (Belgium), Charles M. Hardin (United States of America), Jean Meynaud (France) and W. Robson (United Kingdom) were selected to report on these six subjects. Their reports will be distributed to national political science associations and to research centres for comment. One or two symposia will then be organized to discuss one or more of the problems raised in the light of the reports and comments.

The Committee considered preparing, with assistance from Unesco, a meeting for the discussion of the organization of political science teaching. It reviewed the form and appearance of the periodical *International Political Science Abstracts*. It decided to accept the French Government's invitation to hold the next congress in Paris in 1958, with the help of the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques and assistance on the material side from the French authorities.

A brief symposium on peaceful co-operation was held immediately after the meeting of the committee. The experts who took part in it discussed the concept of peaceful co-operation from the theoretical and historical points of view, on the basis of papers presented by Professors Djordjevic (Yugoslavia), Duverger (France), P. A. Reynolds (United States of America) and Von der Gablentz (Federal Republic of Germany).

International Association of Legal Sciences

The First International Congress of Comparative Law, which was organized by the International Association of Legal Sciences, was held at Barcelona from 7 to 17 September. The main part of its scientific work was accomplished at three round tables devoted to problems of the reception of foreign law in India, legal means of promoting the stability of the family, and the *audi alteram partem* principle and the rights of succession of a surviving spouse.

The Congress was followed by a meeting of the International Committee of Comparative Law, which elected Mr. Sandström (Sweden), president of the International Association of Legal Sciences to replace Mr. de La Morandière (France) who had resigned. The committee also approved the affiliation of specialized national committees in Bulgaria, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The International Institute for the Unification of Private Law arranged a meeting of experts, also held at Barcelona, from 18 to 20 September.

International Institute of Philosophy

Symposia on the theme 'The Notion of Responsibility' were arranged in Paris, from 13 to 15 September, by the International Institute of Philosophy. The opening meeting was attended by Mr. Gaston Berger, Director-General of Higher Education in the French Ministry of Education. More than sixty specialists in philosophy from some fifteen countries participated in the debate, with Professor Richard McKeon (United States of America) in the chair. Papers were presented by Messrs. V. Jankelevitch (France), A. Ewing (United Kingdom), Eric Weil (France), N. Abbagnano (Italy), F. Polak (Netherlands) and A. Nikam (India). The *chroniques*, bibliographies and articles on philosophical topics published under the sponsorship of the Institute were also discussed.

Further symposia will be held in Warsaw next year on the subject of 'Philosophy and Practical Action'.

International Council on Archives

The Third International Congress on Archives was held in Florence from 25 to 29 September under the chairmanship of Mr. Ricardo Filangieri, Inspector-General of the Italian State Archives. More than six hundred specialists from some forty countries attended. The subjects considered were: new record storage equipment, the selection of records, and private records. The problems with which archivists are at present faced are: the need for a large number of new buildings for the storage of records, and for new equipment in old buildings; the great variety of solutions adopted to fit local conditions; the use of different sorts of material; the location of record stores in urban centres; the policies of centralization and decentralization adopted or rejected according to the case. For this reason, the International Council on Archives decided to devote the next two numbers of its periodical publication *Archivum* to record storage buildings.

The Council now has 225 members—14 national associations of archivists, 37 national institutions, 67 private institutions and 109 individual members. Thanks to its co-operation with Unesco, international rules were recently adopted on the acquisition of microfilms of texts and documents kept in libraries and record stores.

International Association of Art Critics

The General Assembly of the International Association of Art Critics was held this year at Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia) from 10 to 15 September, under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul Fierens (Belgium). Eight new national sections became members of the Association, i.e., those recently formed in Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, India, Israel, Sweden and Uruguay. One hundred new members were admitted in an individual capacity. The total number of individual members is now 410.

The Association's next congress will be held at the beginning of September 1957, in Naples and Palermo. Two main subjects have already been decided on for discussion: 'Daily Life and the Value of Forms' and 'Methodology and Terminology of Art Criticism'. An important general assembly to revise the Association's statutes will be held at the same time as the congress. The general assembly thereafter will meet in Brussels, in 1958, during the World Fair.

Publication of an 'International Corpus of Medieval Stained Glass Windows'

During the second world war many of the rare and beautiful stained glass windows in churches all over Europe were removed to preserve them from destruction. Art experts were thus provided with a unique opportunity of studying them and supervising their restoration, and of learning a great deal about this form of art. As a result of these studies, a group of specialists, under the auspices of the International Academic Union, decided in 1949 to prepare a series of volumes listing and describing the more important medieval stained glass windows in various countries, under the title *Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi*. Financial assistance was given to the project by Unesco.

One of the first volumes of the series, covering examples from Switzerland dating from the twelfth to the beginning of the fourteenth centuries, has just been issued by the Swiss publisher Birkhäuser, in Basle. The work, abundantly illustrated, gives details of the origin and state of preservation, and an analysis of the technique, style and iconography of each window or group of windows. The present series will comprise volumes on France, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom and on stained glass windows shipped to the United States of America.

International Music Council

The Sixth General Assembly of the International Music Council was held at Unesco House, Paris, from 2 to 6 October. Twenty national committees and nine member organizations were represented. Five new National Committees—France, Iran, Ireland, Luxembourg and Poland—were admitted.

The Executive Board elected new officers and now consists of: president: Professor Domingo Santa Cruz (Chile); vice-president, Mr. Henry Barraud (France); secretary-general, Mr. Marcel Cuvelier (Belgium).

International Theatre Institute

The Publications Committee of the International Theatre Institute met at Unesco House, on 17 and 18 September, under the chairmanship of Mr. Kenneth Rae (United Kingdom). Among the subjects discussed was the distribution of the review *World Theatre* and the content of future numbers.

Liaison Committee of International Organizations in the Field of Arts and Letters

This committee held its second meeting at Unesco House, Paris, on 26 September. It examined the results of the endeavours to give effect to the various resolutions adopted last year.[1] It also considered problems connected with the symposia being planned by the International Union of Architects, in co-operation with the International Theatre Institute and the International Music Council, on new ideas in the building of theatres and concert halls.

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1. See *Unesco Chronicle*, Vol. II, No. 1, p. 31.

Committee set up by the Fifth Conference of International Non-Governmental Organizations approved for Consultative Arrangements with Unesco

The committee set up by the Fifth Conference of International Non-Governmental Organizations approved for Consultative Arrangements with Unesco[1] met for the first time in Paris on 2 October, under the chairmanship of Dr. Riegner (World Jewish Congress). It dealt with: (a) measures taken to facilitate the work of observers from non-governmental organizations during the Ninth Session of the General Conference of Unesco in New Delhi; (b) the conditions under which observers are permitted to intervene in the discussion of the problems with which they are concerned in order to submit their comments.

1. See *Unesco Chronicle*, Vol. II, No. 10, p. 310.

PUBLICATIONS

Study and Travel Abroad

There will be no firm basis on which international co-operation can build unless the different peoples learn to know one another, to exchange ideas, to respect one another's different ways, and pool the knowledge and techniques by which the lot of man on earth may be improved. Media for the exchange of ideas and technical information are legion, but we cannot really get to know one another without frequent personal contact. The phrase 'international exchange of persons' is used to denote travelling for educational purposes, whereby the citizens of different nations are afforded opportunities to meet. The Unesco Constitution recognizes the importance of these exchanges, and they are expressly mentioned in it as one of the means available to the Organization for the attainment of its objectives.

Men of learning have always been great travellers. Since the twelfth century—when the first European universities were founded—more and more students have taken the road. Thus Unesco is not an innovator in this respect. In several ways, however, its action reveals a new conception of the problems of international education, as may be seen from a glance at the catalogue of fellowships and exchanges published under the title *Study Abroad*. The eighth edition of this handbook is just out.[1]

International Educational Exchanges

Up to the twentieth century, students went abroad mainly for personal reasons, to complete their education. During the past 50 years—mainly since the first world war—educational exchanges have come to be regarded as a means of improving international understanding. Since the second world war, governments and international organizations have been allocating large sums of money to these exchanges. Countries which are short of, and have no facility for training, qualified staff make increasing use of them in order to acquire the technicians and specialists required by their economic development.

Never have the universities had so many foreign students. More than 120,000 are attending courses either at their own expense or thanks to grants of various kinds. For study abroad is expensive—if only in travel fares. It represents a considerable outlay for the benefit of a single individual. That is why at least a third of the students living abroad hold

1. ***Study Abroad / Etudes à l'étranger / Estudio en el extranjero*** **: VIII, 1956-57. 719 pages. Trilingual publication, Paris, Unesco. Price. $2.00; 7/6; 500 fr.**

some sort of international fellowship or scholarship. Many receive financial assistance in some other form and thus supplement their personal income or the allowance made them by their family. This is a situation which implies a heavy responsibility for the organizations offering an award. It is not enough that they should allocate the money; they must know exactly what they have in mind in doing so and under what conditions they will obtain the best results. Hence, there is a variety of problems connected with, *inter alia*, the student's adaptation to a foreign environment, the co-ordination of university curricula, and the contribution of international studies to the improvement of international relations.

The only Documentation Service of its Kind

At each session of Unesco's General Conference the delegates of the Member States have reviewed and approved a programme for the international exchange of persons, and with this aim in view, they agreed to set on foot a service to assist governments and public and private organizations. This service is the only one of its kind.

Like many other national and international institutions, Unesco distributes fellowship and travel grants. However, until 1947—when the Exchange of Persons Service was founded—there was no international research and documentation centre specializing in these questions. No census had been taken of the international fellowships for study and research available in the different countries. The character and aims of the various educational exchange programmes had, it may be affirmed, never been methodically analysed. Few countries knew even approximately the number of foreign students enrolled in their own universities or of their own nationals in foreign universities. No appraisal had been made of methods of administering fellowships and a start had hardly been made with the development of a system for evaluating the effectiveness of the international fellowship and foreign study programmes. Very few people other than students or research workers enjoyed the advantages of an educational exchange programme.

Since 1947, Unesco has been actively engaged upon all these matters. Its research and clearing house services collect and disseminate detailed information of great practical value, and important measures are taken to develop international exchanges. At the same time, it is the Organization's policy to use these exchanges to encourage international understanding and co-operation.

The growing interest displayed by Member States in this field means that Unesco is better able to profit by the experience of some in order to advise others. In this way it helps governments and the various organizations to improve their international exchange programmes and encourages them to co-ordinate their efforts.

Information on 74,000 fellowships

The information collected by the Organization and the findings resulting from its inquiries are brought to the knowledge of Member States and any individuals interested in this work through a number of publications. The most important, and that with the biggest circulation, is *Study Abroad*. The first volume in this series, which appeared in 1948, contained infor-

mation concerning 15,000 fellowships and scholarships. Since then, a new edition has been published every year, each showing a steady increase in the number of awards available, and the handbook is more and more generally recognized as the only international reference book on the subject.

The eighth edition, covering fellowships and scholarships available, in most cases during 1957, lists over 74,000 such opportunities, offered by governments, universities, foundations and other types of organization in more than 100 States or territories. The subjects of study cover almost every field of learning; the awards permit travel and study in almost every country of the world. Some are offered by seven countries which were not shown as donors in the previous edition: the Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the Republic of Korea, Morocco, Panama and Poland. Information is also given on fellowship programmes of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in so far as they relate to non-self-governing and trust territories.

Two new features add to the usefulness of the publication. One of these is a chapter entitled 'Facilities for Study Abroad: organizations offering advisory services and practical help' which gives information on the services other than direct financial aid, offered by 140 organizations in 45 countries. The other is a chapter on 'Teaching Appointments Abroad'. This is based on work originally begun by Unesco in 1949, and should be of special interest to members of the teaching profession who wish to improve their knowledge of other countries by taking short or long-term assignments abroad. In future years information on both these subjects will be developed still further.

As in previous years, the eighth edition of *Study Abroad* gives the results of Unesco's annual survey of foreign student enrolments at universities and other institutions of higher learning throughout the world. The total number of enrolments for the academic year 1954-55 is estimated at 126,000. The estimate is based on information collected from 56 States and non-self-governing territories.

For Holidays

Study Abroad, consulted every year by thousands of individuals, is not the only reference book published by the Exchange of Persons Service at Unesco Headquarters. *Vacations Abroad: courses, study tours, work camps* also appears annually. Each edition gives information on short-term educational activities organized for those wishing to spend their holidays outside their own country; it also contains full details of travel facilities—especially reduced fares—offered to individuals and groups travelling for educational purposes. *Travel Abroad: frontier formalities* is a handbook published jointly by Unesco and the International Union of Official Travel Organizations. It contains information on passport, visa and customs formalities; health, currency and road regulations; and specially reduced fares; organizations concerned with educational travel. It is sold by subscription.[1] It is issued in loose-leaf form and so can be kept up to date.

The three above-mentioned publications are usually offered for sale. Unesco also distributes free of charge two paper-bound volumes, *Workers*

1. Cost of subscription: $6, 41/-, 2,000 fr.

Abroad—which deals with exchange of workers programmes—and *Teaching Abroad*—which appears twice a year and contains information on university professors and lecturers who desire to teach in foreign countries. The first-mentioned volume is distributed to trade unions, co-operatives and workers' education organizations; the second to universities as a supplement to the *Bulletin* of the International Association of Universities. The object of these two publications is to encourage teaching and research staff of university rank and the workers to take an active interest in the implementation of Unesco's programme.

Except for *Teaching Abroad*, which is published only in English and in French, all these volumes are issued in English, French and Spanish.

PROVISIONAL TIME-TABLE OF CONFERENCES, MEETINGS AND SEMINARS
December 1956

Meetings of non-governmental organizations subsidized by Unesco and held at Unesco House are marked with an asterisk.

Date		*Place*
DECEMBER		
1-20	Conference on Vocational and Technical Education convened by the Egyptian Government with participation of Unesco, ILO and FAO.	CAIRO
6	Executive Board—forty-sixth session.	NEW DELHI
12*	Co-ordination Committee for International Voluntary Work Camps.	UNESCO
14	Meeting of the Committee of Experts in charge of the preparation of the 1956 scientific travelling exhibition.	UNESCO

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ALGERIA : Editions de l'Empire, 28, rue Michelet, ALGIERS. ARGENTINA : Editorial Sudamericana, S.A., Alsina, 500, BUENOS AIRES. AUSTRALIA : Melbourne University Press, 303 Flinders Street, Melbourne C.1, VICTORIA. AUSTRIA : Verlag Georg Fromme & Co., Spengergasse 39, VIENNA V. BELGIUM : Librairie Encyclopédique, 7, rue du Luxembourg, BRUSSELS IV. N. V. Standaard Boekhandel, Belgiëlei 151, ANTWERP. BOLIVIA: Libreria Selecciones, Avenida Camacho 369, Casilla 972, LA PAZ. BRAZIL : Livraria Agir Editora, rue México 98-B, Caixa postal 3291, RIO DE JANEIRO. CAMBODIA : Librairie Albert Portail 14, avenue Boulloche. PHNOM-PENH. CANADA : University of Toronto Press, TORONTO, Periodica Inc., 5090 avenue Papineau, MONTREAL, 34. CEYLON : The Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd, Lake House, P.O. Box 244, COLOMBO I. CHILE : Libreria Universitaria, Alameda B. O'Higgins 1059, SANTIAGO. CHINA : The World Book Co. Ltd, 99 Chungking South Road, Section I, TAIPEH, TAIWAN (Formosa). 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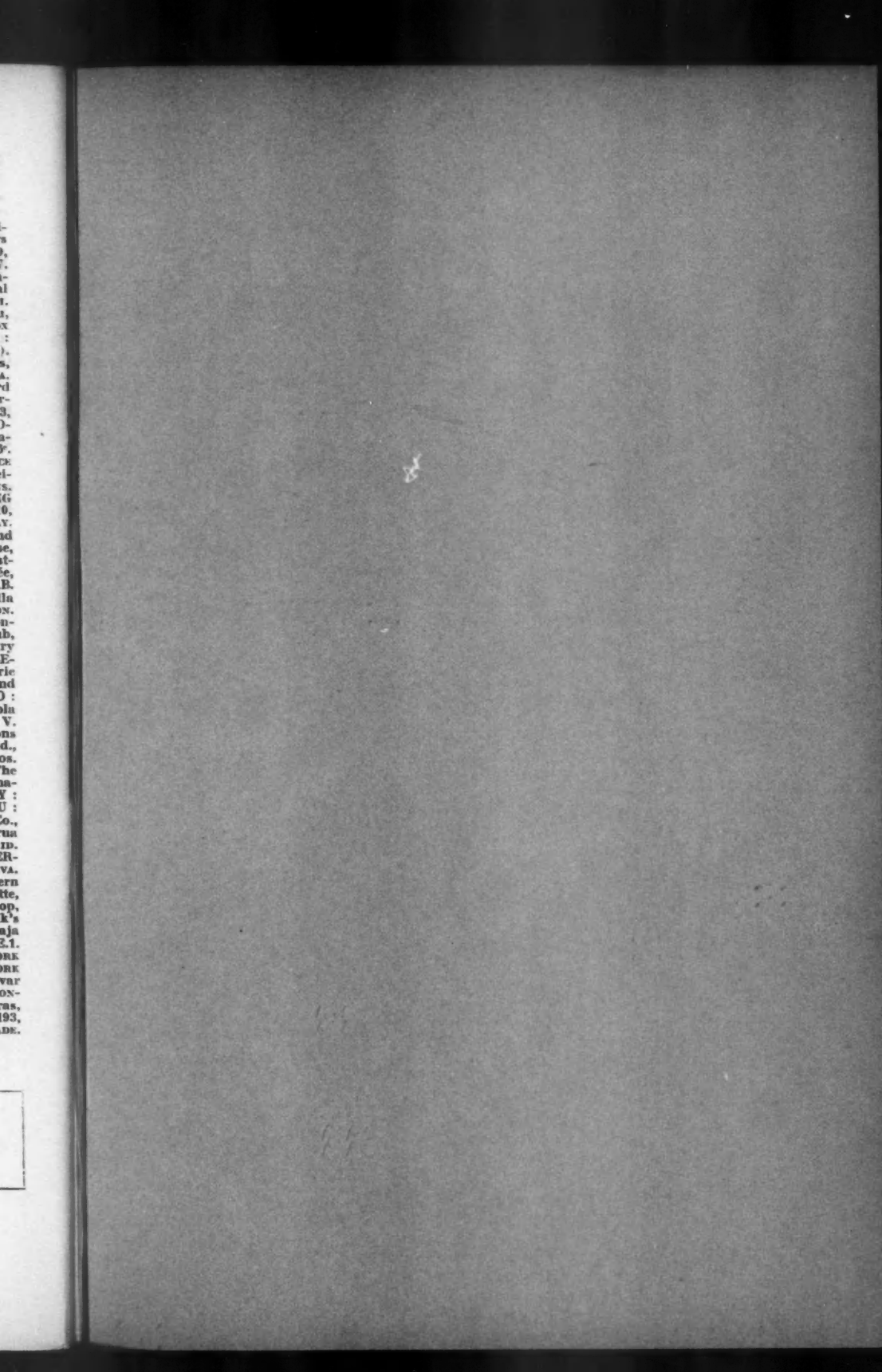
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